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WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH
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10 JUL 1957

ALED RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

**ANNUAL
REPORT**

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(WILLIAM McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.)

WHICH INCLUDES THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(F. J. LEVESLEY, M.A.P.H.I.)

FOR THE YEAR

1956



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GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE.

Chairman:

Councillor E. K. H. Turnour, J.P.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor Robert Roberts, Trefnant.

Abergele Rural:

Councillors Edward Jones, G. O. Wynne and Maurice Jones.

Betws-yn-Rhos:

Councillor T. O. Jones and Councillor E. O. Jones.

Bylchau:

Councillors E. K. H. Turnour and W. Price Roberts.

Cefn:

Councillor O. J. Rees

Llanelian:

Councillor Elphin Owen Jones.

Llanfairtalhaiarn:

Councillors Watkin Lloyd, J.P., and Wm. Jones.

Llanefydd:

Councillors John Salusbury and Richard Pritchard.

Llansannan:

Councillors Robert Roberts, Glyn Griffiths and D. Mars Jones.

Glan Conway:

Councillors Miss J. Hughes, W. R. Evans and Victor Williams.

Trefnant:

Councillors Robert Roberts and J. Franklin Morris.

Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. William McKendrick, M.D., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector:

F. J. Levesley, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Meat and Other Foods,
Cert. Institute of Housing.

ALD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
16 WOODLAND ROAD EAST,
COLWYN BAY.

12th June, 1957.

To the Chairman and Members,
Aled Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Miss Hughes and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my report for 1956.

Its contents conform to the requirements of the Minister of Health as outlined in Circular 19/56 Wales (Dated 11th November, 1956).

There is not any very sensational fact to report. The Vital Statistics do not vary much from year to year. 1956 was at the better side of average.

Infectious disease was less prevalent than usual.

Last year I commented on the water supply. Continued attention has been given to this, and while some difficulty was experienced early in 1956, as will be seen in the Report, the water supply later was satisfactory (except at Dolwen).

The renovation of old houses has been continued and I feel that this policy is a good one. Many apparently hopeless premises have been restored to really useful condition. Moreover, they fit well into their surroundings, unlike many new Council Houses in rural areas.

The general work of the department continued to grow in volume as in scope. The Public Health Department is now the Social Service Centre of the area. Few social problems are not, at some time or other, referred to us. This gives me great satisfaction.

In presenting this report, it is proper to draw attention to the fact that most of it represents the efforts of Mr. Levesley. His unfailing energy and wide knowledge has always been available to me in need, and I appreciate his friendship. To the Clerk and other Officers of the Council I would express thanks for ready co-operation and help.

To you, Mr. Chairman, I would like to tender sincere thanks for your active and stimulating leadership.

Yours sincerely,

WM. McKENDRICK,
Medical Officer of Health.

ALD RURAL DISTRICT.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	69,206
Population:	
1951 Census	7,054
Registrar General's estimate for mid-1956	6,990
Inhabited houses	2,200
Rateable value	£52,351
Product of a penny rate (estimated)	£197

LIVE BIRTHS.

	Male		Female		Total
Total	41	...	45	...	86
Legitimate	39	...	43	...	82
Illegitimate	2	...	2	...	4

Birth-rate per 1,000 population:

(a) Crude	12.3
(b) Corrected	13.6

Comparability factor for births 1.11

STILL BIRTHS.

Nil.

INFANT DEATHS.

	Male		Female		Total
	1	...	2	...	3
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 births					34.6

All the above infant deaths occurred in infants under 3 days of age. Two had birth injuries and the other was premature.

DEATHS.

	Male		Female		Total
	38	...	31	...	69

Death rate per 1,000 population:

(a) Crude	9.8
(b) Corrected	10.6

Comparability figure for deaths 1.08

The following table shows the statistics for the past eight years:—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Population	6985	7195	7139	7149	7056	7060	7030	6990
Live Births... ..	121	109	103	116	92	90	81	86
Corrected Birth-rate... ..	17.3	15.1	15.3	14.7	13.8	14.1	12.7	13.6
Still-births	5	4	3	2	2	3	2	0
Still-birth rate... ..	0.7	0.55	0.42	0.28	0.28	0.42	0.28	0
Deaths	75	81	89	76	67	74	90	69
Corrected Death-rate... ..	10.8	10.3	11.2	11.2	8.3	10.3	12.6	10.6
Infant deaths	4	2	5	3	2	1	2	3
Infant Mortality rate... ..	33	18	47	26	21	11	24.6	34.6

They show that we have a fairly stable population. The population, which rose to 7,195 in 1951, has now fallen to that of 1949. The birth rate has tended downwards, but was not quite so low as last year. While the infant mortality rate, as such, has risen, when taken in conjunction with the still-births, the loss of infant life was the lowest on record. All three infant deaths occurred soon after birth. The death rate was low.

The following table shows the actual causes of death:—

	Male		Female		Total
Infective or Parasitic Disease	0	...	1	...	1
Cancer:					
(a) Stomach	2	...	2	...	4
(b) Lung	1	...	0	...	1
(c) Other	4	...	3	...	7
Diabetes	1	...	0	...	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	6	...	6	...	12
Coronary Disease... ..	4	...	4	...	8
Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	...	4	...	5
Other Heart Disease... ..	5	...	3	...	8
Other Circulatory Disease	4	...	2	...	6
Influenza	0	...	1	...	1
Pneumonia	1	...	0	...	1
Bronchitis	0	...	1	...	1
Ulcer of Stomach	1	...	0	...	1
Nephritis	2	...	0	...	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate...	2	...	0	...	2
Other Ill-defined Disease	3	...	4	...	7
Suicide	1	...	0	...	1
	38	...	31	...	69

It will be noted that once more there was no death from tuberculosis or any of the common "infectious diseases" except influenza.

The distribution of these deaths over the ten Parishes was as follows:—

	Males		Females		Total
Abergele Rural	0	...	3	...	3
Bylchau	2	...	0	...	2
Betws-yn-Rhos... ..	5	...	1	...	6
Cefn Meiriadog	2	...	1	...	3
Llanelian	2	...	2	...	4
Llanfair T.H.	3	...	2	...	5
Llansannan	4	...	4	...	8
Llanefydd	1	...	2	...	3
Llansantffraid	13	...	12	...	25
Trefnant	6	...	6	...	12
	38	...	33	...	*71

*This applies to local figures and does not agree with those supplied by the Registrar General—two concern persons transferred to other areas by the Central Office.

The ages at which the 71 deaths occurred are as follows:—

	Males		Females		Total
0—1	1	...	2	...	3
1—24	0	...	0	...	0
25—34	1	...	0	...	1
35—54	4	...	3	...	7
55—64	7	...	2	...	9
Over 65	25	...	26	...	51
	38	...	33	...	71

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(1) Laboratory Services.

(a) **Bacteriological.**—Samples of food, etc., and pathological specimens which require bacteriological investigation, are sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Bryn Hyfryd, Conway, where Dr. Kingsley Smith and his staff give generous service. I would specially draw attention to reports on specimens (e.g., Cerebro-spinal fluids) from poliomyelitis cases, reports come back to me within an hour of their reception at Conway.

During the year the Public Health Inspector sent 106 specimens—89 water, 12 milk and 5 ice cream—for report.

Throat and nose swabs, faeces, urine, etc., sent by doctors and from the Isolation Hospital, are also examined.

(b) **Pathological and Biochemical.**—Doctors may send specimens for examination and report by a Pathologist to the Laboratory at the Royal Alexandra Hospital, Rhyl.

(c) **Chemical.**—Foods, etc., of which a chemical analysis is desired, are sent to the Public Analyst, Assay Office, Goss Street, Chester.

(d) **Water Supply.**—Water is examined both chemically and bacteriologically.

- (i) Chemical Analysis of water is done at the Assay Office, Chester. The tests reveal the nature of the water—hardness, chemical contents and “distant” pollution. The results do not vary much from month to month, so I do not ask for frequent testing of an established supply.

Last year quite a number of samples were sent. Later in this report the figures for Llanfair T.H. and Trefnant water tests are given.

- (ii) Bacteriological examination are done at the Public Health Laboratory, Conway. Water is frequently tested for bacteriological content as these tests reveal existing contamination—if any. 33 such tests are recorded later in this report.
- (iii) Chlorination tests are valuable in so far as they show whether or not adequate quantities of chlorine are being added to a water supply. The amount needed varies with the state of the water. The Engineer possesses a suitable testing instrument and his staff use this daily.

(e) **Milk.**—Milk is tested for adulteration by the Food and Drugs Inspector of the Denbigh County Council. Designated milks are tested at the farms and pasteurising plants by the County Public Health Inspector.

Our own Public Health Inspector checks on the quality of milk delivered to houses in the district. He took 16 samples in 1956.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The Ambulance service for all parts of the Aled area is now controlled—on behalf of the County Medical Officer—from my office in Colwyn Bay. I have a fleet of 8 ambulances, and have a varying number of cars on which I can call. The establishment of an ambulance at Llangerniew has given much satisfaction in 1957. A team of volunteers is now in training, and I expect to derive much satisfaction from their enthusiasm.—they will “cover” the landward part of the district effectively. Other ambulances which serve the area are stationed at Colwyn Bay (3), Abergele, Llanrwst and Denbigh. An additional ambulance, specially reserved for infectious cases, is stationed at the Isolation Hospital, Colwyn Bay.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

(1) **District Nurses** are provided by the County Council. The Aled area is adequately supplied.

(2) **Home Helps.**—The Home-help service grows in popularity and in usefulness. Its essential function is to help the household work where temporary illness incapacitates the housewife, but we find that the helps fulfil a very much needed service when they attend on aged infirm folk. They can thereby enable people to remain at home when otherwise institutionalisation would be required. The number of Home-helps employed varies with the need. I prefer part-time helpers—i.e., one patient, one helper—in rural areas.

CLINICS.

Glan Conway:

Alternate Mondays at 2 p.m., at the Church House.

Colwyn Bay (at the Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road, Colwyn Bay):

Mondays: Family Planning Clinic at 2.30 p.m. each week.

Tuesdays: Child Welfare Clinic at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. each week.

Wednesdays: Toddlers' Clinic at 2 p.m. (alternate weeks).
Ophthalmic Clinic (alternate weeks or by arrangement).
E.N.T. Clinic (by arrangement). Mass Radiography (every 3rd Wednesday, 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m.).

Thursdays: Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m. (alternate weeks).

Fridays: Ante-Natal Clinics at 2 p.m. each week.

The Obstetric Consultant attends once every four weeks on a Thursday, when he sees women by appointment. These appointments are made at the Friday Ante-Natal Clinic.

Llysfaen:

Church House: Alternate Mondays at 2 p.m., Child Welfare.

Llanddulas:

Beulah School Room: Alternate Mondays at 2 p.m., Child Welfare.

Mochdre:

Church House: Alternate Mondays at 2 p.m., Child Welfare.

Llangerniew:

Once each month, on a Thursday, at 2 p.m.

Llansannan:

Once each month, on a Thursday, at 1.30 p.m.

Abergele:

Child Welfare Centre, Pentre Mawr, at 2 p.m. on Thursdays.

Denbigh:

Child Welfare Centre at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Wednesdays.
Ante-Natal Clinic at 10 a.m. on alternate Wednesdays.
Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m. on first and third Wednesdays.
These are all held at the Clinic, Middle Lane, Denbigh.

DAY NURSERY.

There is not a day nursery in the area.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

These diseases are treated as follows:—

1. **Llandudno and District Hospital:** Every Thursday at 2 p.m.
Afternoon—Females; Evening—Males.
2. **Chester Royal Infirmary** (Out-Patients' Department):
Males—Mondays, 5 to 7 p.m.; Saturdays, noon.
Females—Mondays, 5 to 7 p.m.; Thursdays, 5 to 7 p.m.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The following statement has been given to me by Mr. T. H. Evans, Chief Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, to the Denbigh County Council:—

Particulars of samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the Aled Rural District during the year ended 31st December, 1956.

Article	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine, or Sub-standard
Milk	15	15	—
Butter	1	1	—
Pepper	1	1	—
Vinegar	1	1	—
Sausages	1	1	—
Marmalade	1	1	—
Tinned Tomatoes ...	1	1	—
Aspirin	1	1	—
	22	22	—

All the samples were certified by the Public Analyst to be genuine and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

(Signed) THOS. H. EVANS,

Chief Inspector,
County of Denbigh.

17 Vicarage Hill,
Wrexham.

6th May, 1957.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

I am glad to report that the degree of protection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough amongst young children in the Aled area is high. The figures for Aled area are not available. Most of the children are immunised in the Clinics at Llanrwst, Glan Conway, Colwyn Bay and Abergele.

During the 12 months ender 30th November, 1956 there were 222 children under 1 year and 442 children (practically all under 2 years of age) immunised in the combined areas. As there were 378 babies born and living in the area in 1956, it is obvious that nearly all children must be protected by their second birthday.

282 children received primary vaccination against small-pox (74.6 per cent.).

Poliomyelitis vaccination was offered to certain age groups in May, 1956. Applications for this protection far exceeded our allocation. In the combined districts over 700 children were protected.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was offered to children of 13—14 years, early in 1957. About 50 per cent. of all available children accepted and have been treated.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following table shows the incidence of infectious disease during 1956. It will be noted that of the named diseases there were 39 cases. In 1955 there were 98 on the list.

Cases notified	At all ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards
Measles... ..	9	—	3	5	1	—	—	—
Pneumonia... ..	6	—	2	2	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	17	1	6	10	—	—	—	—
Dysentery... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
Other forms of Tuberculosis	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total... ..	39	1	11	17	2	5	2	1

TUBERCULOSIS.

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which empower me to exclude from the handling of milk for sale, any person suffering from Tuberculosis.

The incidence of Tuberculosis in the area is shown in the following table:—

Age Periods	New Cases during Year				Deaths during Year			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
20—24... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34... ..	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44... ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—54... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—64... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	2	3	1	1	—	—	—	—

There were 10 cases notified in 1955, as against the 7 in the table for 1956. The numbers on the Register at the beginning and end of the year are shown:—

On Register 1/1/56.		On Register 31/12/56.	
Pulmonary:		Pulmonary:	
Male	17	Male	18
Female	25	Female	26
Non-Pulmonary:		Non-Pulmonary:	
Male... ..	4	Male	4
Female	3	Female	4
	49		52
	—		—

Four names were removed from the Register—three left the district and one was pronounced “cured.” Thus the number cured is less than 2 per cent., rather a surprising figure. There were no deaths from tuberculosis.

It is highly probable that many persons whose names are still on the Register have ceased to be active cases and have not been removed because of the very wise rule that all cases of tuberculosis should remain under supervision for 5 years after activity has apparently ended.

The vigour of the fight against tuberculosis increases in intensity. Clinics grow in attendance—Mobile X-ray Units now visit smaller communities—B.C.G. immunisation is increasing in frequency—tracing of contacts is more thorough and follow-up work is keen.

RAINFALL.

The following statement from Mr. J. M. Campbell, B.Sc., Tech. A.M.I.C.E., A.N.I.E.W., concerns the Glan Conway area:—

Month	Inches	No. of days with 0.01 ins. or more
January	8.28	17
February	0.91	12
March	5.12	11
April	2.67	10
May	3.29	12
June	3.96	15
July	11.80	14
August	15.72	20
September	7.57	15
October	7.01	14
November	3.79	9
December	10.99	20
Total	81.11	169

Consumption.

January	1,223,200
February	1,718,400
March	1,760,800
April	1,346,800
May	1,595,200
June	1,506,000
July	1,270,800
August	1,384,800
September	1,800,000
October	1,897,600
November	1,296,800
December	1,485,700
Total	18,286,100

WATER SUPPLIES.

Abergele Rural.—The source providing water for the Council houses at Bryn Ewin and other properties remained satisfactory during the year.

Bylchau and District Water Supply Scheme.—No complaints were received during the year in connection with this source, which supplies the parishes of Bylchau, Llannefydd, Llansannan in part.

Maintenance has been excellent and a pure supply of water is assured.

Betws-yn-Rhos.—The supply to this village from Glyn Lws reservoir has again been satisfactory as far as quality is concerned. During the summer there was a partial failure when water had to be carried. Everything possible was done by the Abergele Urban District Council to minimise inconvenience caused by the shortage of water.

Cefn and Trefnant.—The water supply from Rhyl U.D.C. to these two parishes remained satisfactory in all respects. Occasional failure to the Cefn School were investigated by the Surveyor and action was taken to remedy the water deficiency.

Llanfairtalhaiarn.—Overhaul of the chlorination equipment has resulted in improved results of bacteriological samples. In spite of this, however, the source of water to this village must still be regarded as being completely unsatisfactory and unsuitable for a public supply.

Llanelian.—It is hoped that the proposed water scheme to parts of Llanelian, Betws and Glan Conway will be permitted to proceed.

PRIVATE SUPPLIES.

Samples taken from above	37
Private supplies investigated	43
Samples satisfactory	19

PUBLIC SUPPLIES.

Number of samples taken	33
Number satisfactory	19
Number unsatisfactory	14

The following list shows the number of houses in each Parish with a piped water supply:—

Parish	With main supply
Abergele Rural	36
Bylchau	80
Betws-yn-Rhos	68
Cefn	100
Glan Conway	438
Llansannan	156
Llanfairtalhaiarn	134
Llanelian	9
Llanefydd	130
Trefnant	194
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	1349

During the year 9 properties were connected to a main water supply.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLIES.

Date Sampled, and Name of Supply	Plate Count Yeastral Agar 2 days at 37 deg. C. per ml.	Prob. No. B. Coli MacConkey 2 days 37 deg. C. per 100 ml.	Prob. No. F. Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks
Llanfair T.H.				
2/1/56	12	5	5	Class III. Unsatisfactory.
9/1/56	110	90	90	Class IV. "
16/1/56	17	13	0	Class IV. "
24/1/56	52	35	8	Class IV. "
30/1/56	300+	250	250	
30/1/56	20	3	0	Class III. Not quite up to standard.
13/2/56	6	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
13/2/56	64	35	35	Class IV. Unsatisfactory.
13/2/56	7	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
12/3/56	2	0	0	Class I. "
9/4/56	300+	140	140	
10/4/56	8	0	0	Class I. "
25/4/56	200	130	130	
2/7/56	300+	900	900	Main supply before treatment.
9/7/56	26	3	0	Class III. Unsatisfactory
16/7/56	8	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
16/7/56	23	17	0	Class IV. Unsatisfactory.
16/7/56	300+	1600	1600	From gathering ground only.
3/9/56	2	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
10/9/56	4	0	0	Class I. "
24/9/56	6	0	0	Class I. "
15/10/56	5	0	0	Class I. "
17/12/56	3	0	0	Class I. "
31/12/56	4	0	0	Class I. "

Date Sampled, and Name of Supply	Plate Count Yeastral Agar 2 days at 37 deg. C. per ml.	Prob. No. B. Coli MacConkey 2 days 37 deg. C. per 100 ml.	Prob. No. E. Coli per 100 ml.	Remarks
Trefnant.				
6/4/56	3	0	0	Class I. "
5/7/56	3	0	0	Class I. "
14/11/56	5	0	0	Highly satisfactory.
Betws-yn-Rhos.				
12/3/56	5	0	0	Class I. Satisfactory.
8/10/56	7	0	0	Class I. "
Bylchau and District Water Supply Scheme.				
8/10/56	4	0	0	Class I. "
17/12/56	4	0	0	Class I. "
Bryn Ewin.				
8/10/56	6	0	0	Satisfactory.
Dolwen Supply.				
12/11/56	300+	250	250	Considerably contaminated.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewer extension referred to in last year's report at Bryn Rhys has been completed, and thus removes one cause of complaint in that area from pollution of the stream.

The proposed Allt Goch-Trefnant scheme will, when completed, provide a substantial contribution to the public health services in the parish.

It is gratifying to find that, apart from the small hamlets of Tan-y-Fron, Llansannan and Bontnewydd, Cefn, together with part of Glan Conway, most of the built-up areas in the district have been sewered.

A small number of properties still within range of public sewers are not yet connected, and measures should be taken to see that maximum use is made of the sewers when laid.

SAMPLES.

(Summaries of Reports).

Certificate of Analysis.

In parts per 100,000 of water.

	Llanfair T.H.
	26/7/36
Dissolved Oxygen taken up in 5 days at 65°F	1.5
Suspended Matter	2.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80°F.	0.51
Chlorine in Chlorides	2.7
Reaction pH	6.6
Stability test (Methylene Blue 5 days)	Satisfactory
Free and Saline Ammonia	1.0
Appearance	Slightly Brownish
Odour	Nil

BETWS-YN-RHOS SEWAGE WORKS.

A sample taken of the water in the stream immediately below the point of discharge of the sewage effluent was found to be unsatisfactory.

Further samples taken found the stream to be highly polluted at a point above where the sewage effluent discharged.

This stream is normally highly contaminated by animal pollution and the sewage effluent does not add to this pollution.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

Collections	Fortnightly
Number of premises from which refuse collected ...	1,414
Total number of loads removed	577
Total mileage covered	14,045
Miles travelled per load collected	24.33
Total cost of service including loan charges	£2,070
Cost per load removed	£3/11/9
Cost per collection	1/1½
Number of vehicles used	1
Men employed	3
Number of tip sites in use during the year	1

The arrangement for tipping loads collected from Glan Conway at Colwyn Bay Borough's tip has continued during the year.

The Council's tip at Llanefydd has been satisfactory.

RETAIL MILK SUPPLIES.

Visits and Inspections	11
Number of Registered Distributors	12
Supplementary Licences issued	5

Results of Samples.

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Pasteurised (including School Milk)	3	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	7	Nil
Tuberculin Tested	5	Nil
Biological	1	Nil

ICE CREAM.

Number of premises registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream	Nil
Number of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream	13
Number of new registrations	Nil
Number of samples taken	5
Samples in Category 1	5
Samples in Category 2	—
Samples in Category 3	—
Samples in Category 4	—

FOOD SHOPS AND LICENSED PREMISES.

Number of Shops in District	27
Licensed Premises	12
Cafes	4
Inspections	33
Informal Notices served	1

All the cafes and other premises where meals are prepared were found to be satisfactorily maintained.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

Premises to which the above regulations apply have been visited and explanatory leaflets dealing with the regulations have been provided for each occupier.

With two exceptions, the licensed houses and cafes comply with the regulations. The owners of these premises have agreed to carry out the necessary work.

16 shops require the installation of hot and cold water with sinks. Siting of such appliances presents a difficulty but it is anticipated that all the regulations will be complied with without recourse to statutory action.

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED.

During the year the following amount of food was certified as being unsound and unfit for human consumption.

The chief cause of the unsound conditions were due to defects in the tin containers due to damage. A small number of tins were "blown." The majority of the tinned meat came from one large store and followed routine turn over of stock by Ministry of Food Surveyors:—

797 lbs. Corned Beef. 16½lb. Ham (abscess).

SCHOOLS.

Number of Schools in District	13
Inspections and Re-visits	11
Informal Notices outstanding	Nil
Informal Notices complied with	Nil
Private Schools in District	3

CAMP SITES (Section 269 Public Health Act, 1936).

The demand for caravan sites shows no sign of diminishing.

The total number of caravans permitted on the 8 licensed caravan sites in the district is now 405. In addition, there were 18 individual caravans licensed under Sec. 269 Subsection (1) (i).

The total number of licensed caravans is 423.

During the year three applications for sites were approved. One of these sites was later disapproved by the County Planning Authority.

An extra 80 caravans were permitted on an established site on land previously occupied by a hutted camp.

One application for a licence was refused on the grounds of an inadequate water supply.

Two applications for individual licences were approved and one refused.

The Council has no direct powers to control camping as far as it affects amenities—this power is available to the County Planning Authority, to whom the District Council makes observations. For the purpose of making these observations the Council has appointed a committee who visit each proposed site.

Standard conditions for inclusion in all public health licences have been adopted by the Council.

Licensed Camp Sites (to 31/12/56)	8
Licences to station Caravans (to 31/12/56)	18
Number of Visits and Inspections	51

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Number of Visits in connection with Infectious Diseases	4
Number of Rooms where disinfection required	1

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Number of Licences to Slaughter issued	8
Number of Licensed Slaughterhouses	1
Number of Knackers' Yards	1

RODENT DESTRUCTION.

Number of Farms inspected	558
Number of infestations found	21
Number of Business Premises inspected	28
Infestations found	4
Premises treated	37
Council Properties inspected	51
Council Properties treated	7

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

Matters dealt with, apart from those already referred to under separate heading, were as follows:—

Complaints received.	
Drainage	6
Food	3
Water Supply	5
Housing Defects	3
Refuse Accumulation	21
Camping	1
Miscellaneous	20
	<hr/> 59 <hr/>

All the above were dealt with without recourse to formal action.

HOUSING ACTS, 1949-1954.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS.

Total applications approved from 7/3/50 to 31/3/56...	78
Applications approved 1/4/56 to 31/3/57	27
Applications withdrawn after being approved in principle	1
Number of applications upon which work commenced	26
	<hr/> 104 <hr/>
Total number of improvements from 7/3/50 to 31/3/57	104
Total value of grant aid in respect of period 7/3/50 to 31/3/57	£16,274
Average amount of grant per improvement	£217
Total value of grant aid in respect of approved applications for period 1/4/56 to 31/3/57	£5,591
Average amount of grant per improvement	£215
Number of visits in connection with grant applications	216
Number of meetings of Improvement Grant Committee	7

The above details summarise progress made in implementing Sec. 20 of the Housing Act, 1949, which enables local authorities to make grants for the improvement and conversion of dwellings.

The average number of grants made remains constant, and there is no sign of the number falling.

The Improvement Grant Committee met several times during the year and numbers of visits to houses where schemes have been proposed have been made. On a few occasions it has been possible for the committee to meet the owner of the property concerned and to discuss details of the scheme prior to the making of formal application.

Every proposal has been carefully considered and none was completely rejected during the year.

A number of preliminary enquiries regarding grants have been made where the work proposed does not cover the requirements of the Act, e.g., fixing of new fireplaces only, or provision of new floors. Electric wiring on its own, does not qualify unless the house complies in other respects. The cost must, in any case, exceed £100 before grant can be considered. Electric wiring can, of course, be included for grant aid together with other works necessary to bring the property up to the required standard.

Farmhouses can be included for grant aid and, indeed, a large number has, but the committee land agent of the A.E.C. is invariably consulted where farms are concerned.

The officers of the Welsh Office have, as always, been most helpful, and their advice has been sought on a number of occasions.

The administration of the Housing Act, 1949, is now operating smoothly, and this is due to the fact that the Improvement Grant Committee is always ready to meet at short notice, and does everything possible to enable applications to be put before the Council with as little delay as possible.

It is interesting to note that of the 104 properties improved to date the amount of grant borne by the rates corresponds to a 1½d. rate only. This does not take into account the amount received in increased rates due to the increased assessments on improved property.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954.

The Council's proposals under Section 1 of the above Act included 37 houses, in respect of which action was to be taken in the first five years after the coming into force of the Act.

Action is being taken in respect of this number of properties, and it is possible that the whole number will have been dealt with by late 1957.

Thirty-seven may appear to be a small number of houses which required action aimed at demolition or complete reconstruction, but in arriving at this figure, regard was paid to the improvements being carried out with financial aid under the Housing Act, 1949, and also, to the proposed

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register (3)	Number of Inspections (4)	Number of Written Notices (5)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted (6)	M/e line No. (7)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	2	—	—	—	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	2	18	16	—	—	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	—	—	—	—	3
Total... ..		20	16	—	—	

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	M/c line No. (2)	Cases Found (3)	Cases Remedied (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (6)	No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (7)	M/e line No. (8)
(1) Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
(2) Overcrowding (S.2)	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
(3) Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
(4) Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
(5) Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
(6) Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):							
(a) Insufficient	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
(d) Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total... ..	60	—	—	—	—	—	60

